

{ ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, }
{ INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. }

NO. 24.

of the provision in the Constitution which requires three months notice to be given of an election to fill a vacancy in the office of Governor. But in the meantime much damage might happen to the State by keeping the present incumbents in office not only by leaving necessary to Executive duties unperformed, while they prosecute their war measures, but by continuing and increasing the internal social strife which threatens the peace of the whole State.

Your delegates judged it necessary that in order to preserve the peace, and in order to avert invasions of the State, these Executive offices should be vacated at once, and be filled by persons selected by your delegates, until you could fill them by a selection. They have, therefore, made such selection as they trust will be found to be judicious in preserving the peace of the State. The office of Secretary of State has not been mentioned before, and it is sufficient to say that Benjamin Franklin

present incumbent, has abandoned the views of Government and has followed the fortunes of the Governor, taking with him the seal of the States as an instrument of evil. He may be employed by the Governor in action deeply injurious to the State; and he has been dealt with by your delegates in the same manner as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

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delegates in Convention restoring peace to our country enabling you to select ourselves to declare and carry out the views of the true policy of the people are measures which seem to be justly demanded by the condition of public affairs. They have determined to give you your approval or dissent they may have the authority to do so. If you find them to be adequate to secure the peace and welfare of the country.

There are some who question the wisdom of the Convention to adopt the measure. A brief examination of this power will show that the power exists beyond doubt. It is one of the fundamental principles of our Government, that all political power resides in the people; and it is established beyond question, that a Convention of delegates of the people when assembled, called

and assembled possesses all political power which the people themselves possess and stands in the place of the assemblage of all the people in one vast mass. If there be no limitation upon the power of the Convention, made in the call of the body, then the body is possessed of unlimited political power.

If it be a State Convention, then there is a limitation upon it, imposed by the Constitution of the United States. If we state the position of the opponents of the powers now exercised by this Convention in the strongest form, it is this: The Convention was called by an act of the General Assembly for specific purposes declared in the act, and therefore the people in electing delegates under that act intended to limit the Convention to the subjects therein specified, and this action taken by the convention in violating State

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